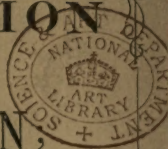


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A CAREFULLY COMPILED ACCOUNT

OF THE

SIGHTS AND WONDERS

IN THE METROPOLIS,

BEING A

STRANGER'S HAND-BOOK

AND A

LONDONER'S REMEMBRANCER.

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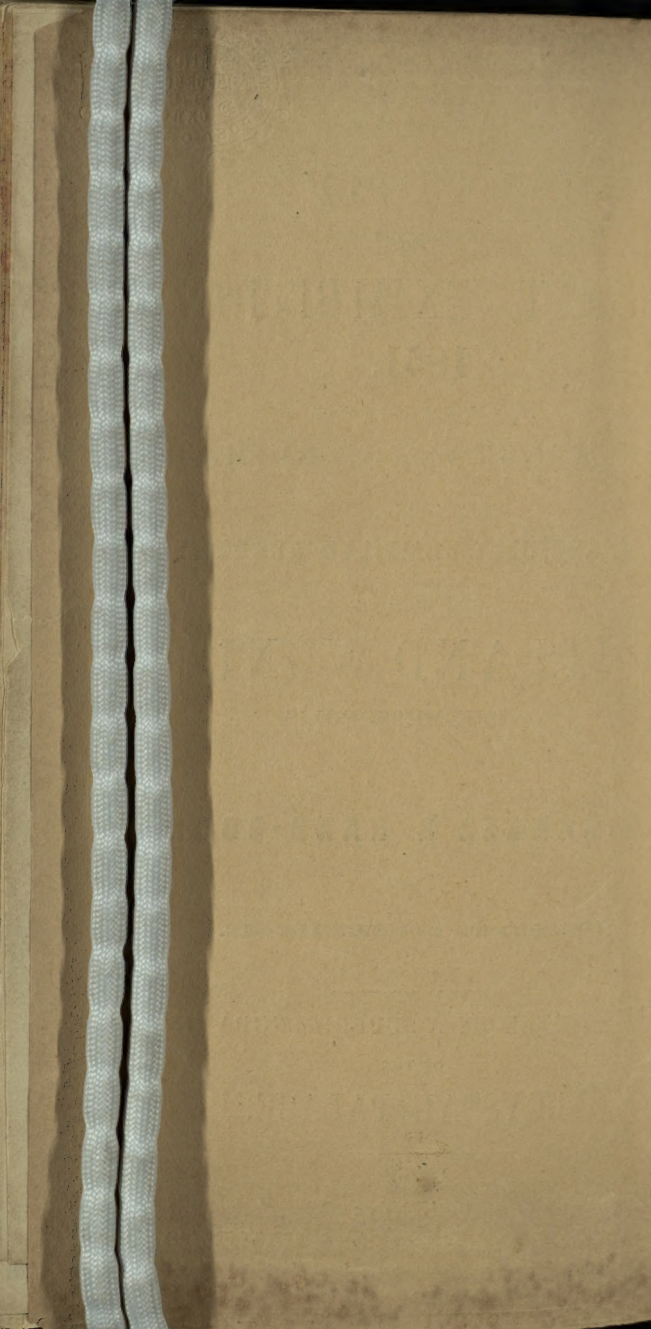
“CRYSTAL PALACE.”

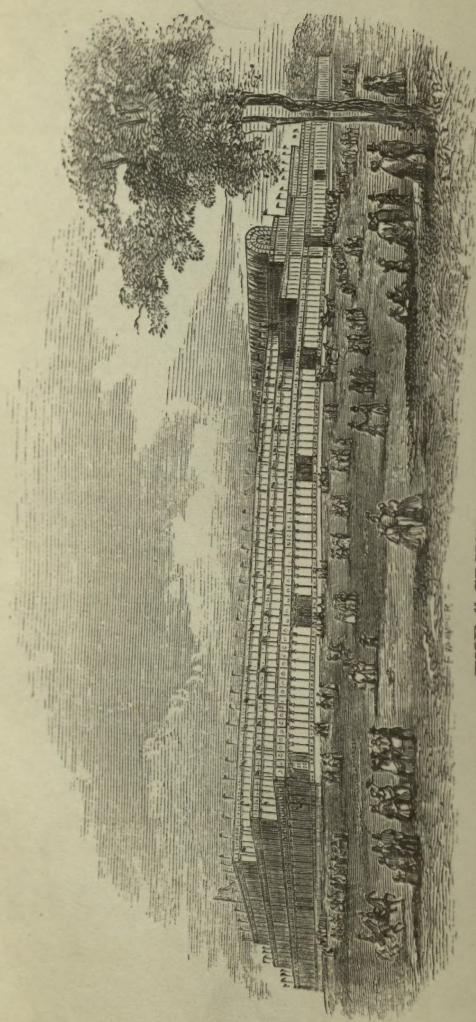
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THE "CRYSTAL PALACE."



L O N D O N.

Account of London

London! mighty London!! the gigantic hive of the world; from whose capacious comb is extracted the honey of the industrious Bees, who, by their unceasing busy hum, diffuse its saccharine influence over all quarters of the Globe. How great must be the astonishment, aye, even wonder, of the Stranger on his first visit to this vast Emporium; when he observes the numerous monuments to Art, Science, and Mechanical skill,—the dense and continuous buildings; the gorgeous display of the London tradesmen; and the other multitudinous objects of interest which greet him on either side of the great and busy thoroughfares—which abound in the Metropolis. And when he reflects upon the power of the Sovereign—that she “rules over one Continent, 100 Peninsulas, 500 Promontories, 1,000 Lakes, 2,000 Rivers, and 10,000 Islands; that at the wave of her hand 500,000 warriors are ready to march to battle, to conquer or die; that she has 1,000 ships of war, and 100,000 sailors to man them; and 120,000,000 of subjects” under her regal sway—and revolves in his mind the cause of such vast power and magnificence, springing from so insignificant a spot on the Globe as England, he may naturally pause to investigate its cause. The answer to the Stranger’s investigation is simple and apparent, and the truth is universally recognised; that this proud city, with its Civil monarchy, has risen from Barbarism through the Dark Ages, and those gallant and heroic days of Chivalry, with its jousts and tournaments, to the present state of civilization (rearing its bold front over all obstacles which circumstance and change had brought in its way—outstripping, by far, the vaunted renown of ancient Phœnicia, Persia, and Greece), through the bold and fearless character, intelligence, industrious habits, and commercial spirit of England’s inhabitants, and London, her ever-growing capital, is the Englishman’s glory—his monument.

With this prefatory remark, upon what we suppose the appearance of the Metropolis would engender in the mind of the Visitor, we will proceed to give such information of London, with its Sights, Exhibitions, Objects of Interest, &c., as will be found sufficient to interest and occupy his time; divesting it of all superfluous matter, but recounting all that is likely to edify and please,—sufficient alike for the Stranger’s short *séjour* and the narrow compass of this little Book.

This little Work will likewise be useful to the Resident, serving to remind him of the subjects it treats of, and a standing reference to matters he may at certain times require relating to his pursuit.

Situation of London, Distances from other Capitals, Title, Foundation, &c.

London is situated on the banks of the River Thames in 51 degrees 31 minutes, north, and in longitude 18 degrees 36 minutes, west, from the meridian of Greenwich. Its distance and relative bearings, from the principal cities of Europe, are as follows:—From Edinburgh, 395 miles, south; Dublin, 338 miles, south-east; Amsterdam, 190 miles, west; Paris, 225 miles, north-north-west; Copenhagen, 610 miles, south-west; Vienna, 820 miles, north-west; Rome, 950 miles, north-north west; Constantinople, 1,660 miles, ditto; Moscow, 1,660 miles, east-south-east; St. Petersburg, 1,140 miles, south-west; Stockholme, 750 miles, south-west; Berlin, 540 miles, west; Lisbon, 850 miles, north-north-west.

The etymology of the name of London has been much disputed. Some ancient writers ascribe the origin to King Lud, an ancient Briton, who called it *Ludstoun*, and under the Roman rule it was successively named *Londinium* and *Augusta*; but with respect to the present title the hypothesis most accepted is, that it was derived from the ancient British compound *Lyn-Din*, signifying the town on the Lake (in allusion to the Thames), which in course of time was softened into London.

London was first discovered and occupied by the *Trinobantes*, a band of Belgic emigrants, but the town was founded by the Romans, on a site somewhere about where St. Paul's now stands. At the termination of the Heptarchy, or Seven Saxon Kingdoms, in the year 819, when the sole power was vested in Egbert, he made London the Metropolis of England, when it rose in such importance and weight as to be made the place of a *Wittenagemot*, or Parliament, to discuss the means of repelling the incursions of the Danes.

Extent, Localities, and Features.

London, when considered in the agregate, must be regarded as the most opulent and extensive metropolis that exists. It includes the City and its Liberties, the City and Liberties of Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and nearly thirty of the surrounding villages of Middlesex and Surrey. Its extent, from west to east, or from Knightsbridge to Poplar, is seven miles and a half; and its breadth, from north to south, or from Islington to Newington Butts, is nearly five miles—its circumference is full thirty miles. London is equal in extent to any three or four other European capitals united, and superior to 30 of the largest towns in the United Kingdom, if brought together. It would require 60 cities as large as Exeter, or 534 towns as large as Huntingdon to make another metropolis; and it is computed that a population equal to that of Salisbury is added to London every three months.

Independently of its Local and Civil divisions, London may be said to comprise the following parts: the *City*, which is the central and most ancient division. This is the great centre of trade and commerce, and is occupied by superb establishments of the city merchants and other trading companies, warehouses, shops, and tradesmen's dwellings. The *West* end, including Westminster, is the most splendid and fashionable district. Here are the Houses of Lords and Commons, the Law Courts, Royal Palaces, Offices of Government, and the town residences of the principal Nobility and Gentry. The most fashionable

shops are in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly, Old and New Bond Street, Regent Street, Oxford Street, Paddington, &c. The *East* end, and its inhabitants, are devoted to every collateral branch connected with merchandize. The *Southern* banks of the Thames, from Deptford to Lambeth, including Southwark, bears some resemblance to the East end, it being occupied by persons engaged in commercial and maritime concerns—Docks, Wharfs, Warehouses, Manufactories, Foundries, Glass-houses, &c., being abundant.

Climate, Soil, and Population.

The climate of London was, according to ancient authors, more genial than it is at this period. We are told that even Bacchus once smiled on our hills, and that we had a vineyard in East Smithfield, another at Hatton Garden, Holborn, and a third in St. Giles. There is a Vine Street in the neighbourhood of Hatton Garden, and many other Vine Streets interspersed throughout the Metropolis, it is therefore probable they may have derived their names from this circumstance. The present climate is moderate, changeable, and inclined to moisture, varying from 25 to 85 degrees. Although the atmosphere of London is too frequently moist, the weather often in extremes, and the change sudden, yet the Metropolis, considered as such, is one of the healthiest in the world.

The greater part of London stand upon rising ground; the soil is sound and dry, the general substratum being clay. The lower parts are freed from moisture by subterraneous sewers, and cleanliness is preserved to the inhabitants by a plentiful supply of water from the Thames and New River.

The population of London, as at present estimated, is 2,206,75 souls; viz: 1,032,630 males, and 1,171,445 females: but it is very probable that when the labours of the Committee, who have been appointed to work the Census, shall have been completed, the result will show a great increase. In 1849 there were 72,662 births, and 61,432 deaths.

Railway Stations, Principal Thoroughfares, Omnibus, &c. Hint to Strangers.

The principal points of entrance to London are by the River Thames, and the following Railway Stations:

BRIGHTON, DOVER, CROYDON, and GREENWICH RAILWAY, from London Bridge (Southwark side), or Newcross Stations—for Croydon, Tunbridge, Maidstone, Folkestone, Dover, Brighton, Shoreham; and the steamers to Havre, Dieppe, Boulogne, and all parts of Kent and Sussex.

LONDON and SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY, from Waterloo Bridge Road—for Surrey, Sussex, Hampton Court, Winchester, Southampton, Dorchester, Gosport, Portsmouth; and steamers to Isle of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, and Havre, St. Malo, Granville, Exmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, Waterford, Cork, Dublin, Spain, Portugal, Mediterranean, East Indies, West Indies, and Mexico.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, from Paddington—for Berks, Oxfordshire, Wilts, Somerset, Devon and Gloucestershire, Windsor, Reading, Oxford, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Bath, Bristol, Bridgewater, Taunton and Exeter; and the steamers to Swansea and South Wales, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, and New York.

LONDON and NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, from Euston Square—for Aylesbury, Dunstable, Bedford, Northampton, Peterborough, Stamford, Rugby, Coventry, Leamington, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Lich-

field, Stafford, Crewe, Chester, Birkenhead, Conway, Bangor, Holyhead, and Dublin; also to Warrington, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Sterling, Perth, Dundee, and Montrose; likewise to Leicester, Nottingham, Lincoln, Derby, Sheffield, Leeds, York, Hull, Darlington, Newcastle, Berwick, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY, from Shoreditch, for Chelmsford, Colchester, Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmunds; also for Ware, Hertford, Bishop-Storford, Newmarket, Cambridge, St. Ives, Huntingdon, Ely, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Dereham, Lynn; also to Peterborough and Stamford.

BLACKWALL RAILWAY, from Fenchurch Street and Minories—for Blackwall, Woolwich, Gravesend, Margate, Ramsgate, and the French and Scotch steamers; also, by junction, to the **EASTERN COUNTIES** at Stratford, and the **NORTH WESTERN**, Camden Town.

Visitors on arriving in London will find cabs and omnibuses in waiting to convey them to their respective destinations. Inquiry must be made as to the route of the omnibus, and if the direction is suitable to the spot the Stranger desires to be set down, it is far more economical to arrive at the end of the journey by that means than by calling a cab. The fare is 3*d.* and 6*d.*, according to the distance.

The cabman's fare is regulated at 8*d.* per mile; but it is advisable to agree with him previous to entering the cab. If the fare be taken and the Stranger have afterwards reason to complain of the cabman's conduct, by taking the number of the cab and applying to a Magistrate he will obtain redress. Should a Stranger leave any property in the cab he must apply to the Hackney Carriage Department, Excise Office, Broad Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. If a cab is called from the rank the cabman is entitled to demand 8*d.*, though he does not take up the fare; but it is optional with the Stranger whether he travels the mile in the cab or not.

The great channels of the Metropolis, from west to east, are from Knightsbridge to Piccadilly, Haymarket, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, Strand, St. Paul's Church Yard, joining Cheapside to the Bank, thence over London Bridge, through the Borough, to the Elephant and Castle; another is from the Uxbridge Road and Paddington to Oxford Street, Holborn, Newgate Street, Cheapside, Poultry, Cornhill, Leadenhall Street, passing the Blackwall Railway terminus, to Aldgate, Whitechapel, Commercial Road, and Mile-End Road. The suburban line being from Paddington to the New Road, Pentonville, City Road, and Islington. There are many other great thoroughfares running tributary to these principal streams, but we recommend the Stranger to purchase a Map of London, which are published from 3*d.* upwards, conceiving it would be far more intelligible and comprehensive than a long street list in Topographical detail.

We purposely abstain from giving directions as to how the Stranger may procure his *locale* on his arrival in London, seeing that is generally determined on previously, either by friends or through the medium of advertisements.

The Visitor's first idea, after recruiting himself from the fatigues of his journey, and bent on pleasure and sight-seeing, will be to settle in

his mind which of the multitudinous objects he shall first direct his attention. The grand focus of attraction will be the "Leviathan Crystal Palace," and thither, it is presumed, all visitors will first repair. We accordingly shall commence, in our list of exhibitions, with a full and accurate account of this Nation's wonder, first calling the attention to a few remarks necessary to be observed.

It is computed that in this vast Metropolis there are 30,000 people who have no other means of gaining a livelihood but by thieving, begging, and spunging; the most extensive part of their nefarious practices being that of picking pockets, which, from the dexterous manner and address with which these light-fingered gentry succeed, women as well as men (and even children, who are most expert), they are particularly noted. In addition to this class of thieves there are swindlers, sharpers, and cheats of various descriptions, against the plausible artifices of which it is highly requisite for every person to be on their guard. Therefore some of the precautions necessary is to beware of being jostled in a crowd or the public streets; to be careful of bill-discounters, gaming-tables, or any other game of chance, and particularly the kind promiscuous stranger one may meet with in public who is solicitous to form acquaintance. Having hinted at a few of the snares the Stranger is liable to, we will now proceed with a description of the

"CRYSTAL PALACE."

or, "Great Exhibition of all Nations." It is situated on the south side of Hyde Park, close to Knightsbridge barracks, and was designed by Mr. Paxton, the architect of that superb Conservatory at Chatsworth, the residence of the Duke of Devonshire. The builders of the "Crystal Palace" were Messrs. Fox and Henderson; the contracting price being, for use and waste of material, £79,800, to become afterwards their property, but should the building permanently remain the entire cost will then be £150,000.

This magnificent structure is in form a parallelogram, with three stories, having a pyramidal form of three steps, and stands on more than eighteen acres of land. Its dimensions are 1851—the date of the year—feet long, and some 450 feet broad, exclusive of the machinery room. The height of the principal centre roof is 64 feet, the adjacent side portions 44 feet, and the outer sides 24 feet. The space occupied on the ground floor is 752,832 superficial feet, and the space provided on galleries is 102,528 feet. The quantity of glass used is about 900,000 superficial feet, and weighing upwards of 400 tons. All round the lower tier of the building is boarded, but in every respect resembles glass. There are 3,300 cast and wrought-iron columns, varying from 14 feet 6 inches to 20 feet in length; 2,224 cast-iron girders; and 1,128 intermediate bearers for supporting the floors of galleries. The supports were found, after repeated experiments, to be capable of sustaining five times the weight ever likely to be required. There are 34 miles of gutters to carry off the water, and in no part of the building will the water have to run more than 48 feet before it is delivered into the hollow columns; but the greater part will not have to run that distance. The length of sash bar is 205 miles. The building is exceedingly light, but the brightness is tempered and subdued by canvass or calico covering on the outside of the roof, and all the south side of the

structure. This covering affords several advantages; it protects the glass from injury by hail; it subdues the light and keeps the building cooler than if placed in the inside; and it affords facilities for lowering or increasing the internal temperature at pleasure. A copious ventilation is provided. Four feet around the whole of the basement part of the building are made of luffer boards, and at the top of each tier of lights a similar provision is made, and also in the centre aisle; these open and shut in the easiest manner by a very simple machinery. The transept is 72 feet wide, and 108 feet in height, with a circular roof.

Everything in the great building is a dividend or multiple of 24. The internal columns are placed 24 feet apart, while the external ones have no more than 8 feet (a third of 24) of separation; while the distance between each of the transept columns is three times 24, or 72 feet. This also is the width of the middle aisle of the building; the side aisles are 48 feet wide, and the galleries and corridors 24. Twenty-four feet is also the distance between each of the transverse gutters under the roof; hence, the intervening bars, which are at once rafters and gutters, are necessarily 24 feet long.

The roofs—of which there are five, one to each aisle or corridor, the highest in the middle—play many parts. They are, windows, light and heat adjusters, rain conductors outside, and condensed moisture ducts within. They are interminable rows of roofing, so placed as to form in the aggregate a plane, in endless ridges. The apex of each "ridge" is a wooden sash bar, with notches on either side for holding the sloping laths, in which are fitted the edges of the glass. The bottom, or "furrow" bar—otherwise a rafter—is hollowed in the middle, to form a gutter, into which every drop of rain glides down from the glass, and passes through the transverse gutters into the hollow columns. These longitudinal gutters are formed at the tops of the girders; for the roof is self-supporting. Each rafter, under the inside of the glazing, is grooved, and into these grooves the condensed breath of "all nations" will fall and be conveyed into the transverse gutters; thence through the columns into the Public Sewers.

The floor is a ventilator and a dust-trap. It is laid four feet above the sward of the park. A series of subterranean lungs are thus provided, and air is admitted to them by means of louvres, fixed in the outer walling of the building. These being made to open and shut like Venetian blinds, will admit much or little air, which gently passes through the seams of the open flooring, and circulates over the building. Finally, through the openings of the floor, the daily accumulations of dust will be swept into the space below by a machine, which Mr. Paxton has invented for that purpose.

A division of its superficies in cubic feet, by the sums to be paid for it, brings out the astonishing quotient of little more than one half-penny per cubic foot, as the cost of this extraordinarily cheap and superb structure, or if it should remain, as it is presumed it will, the rate of cost will then be about a penny and one twelfth of a penny per cubic foot—the entire edifice containing thirty-millions of cubic feet.

Of foreign contributions to the Exhibition France will be the largest contributor; next to it will come the Zollverein and Austria; then Belgium. To these succeed Russia, Turkey, and Switzerland. Holland, its commercial importance considered, will occupy a very small

space. The northern states of Germany, not included in the Zollverein, Egypt, Spain, Portugal, the Brazils, and Mexico, have confined themselves within still narrower limits; and China, Arabia, and Persia have the smallest. Of the British dependencies the East Indies claim the lion's share of room, and of the whole ground assigned to industrial products of the United Kingdom, nearly one-half has been appropriated to machinery. As far as possible the different nations have been arranged in a manner corresponding to their distances from the equator; the products of tropical climates being brought nearest to the transept, and those of colder regions being placed at the extremities of the building.

Of the four main divisions Machinery occupies the north side, Raw Material and Produce the south side, and in the centre Manufactures and Fine Arts. Along the central passage to the west of the transept will be placed the productions of the Colonies. Adjoining the Colonies, and upon the north side of the passage, will be placed articles of paper, printing, bookbinding, manufactures, &c. At the western extremity, and towards the south, will be placed mixed fabrics, and so on in that direction with woollen and worsted manufactures. Adjoining the linen manufactures will be articles of cutlery, edge tools, and surgical instruments, and close on the same side will be displayed glass, china, pottery, and cerramic goods, with the colonial products adjoining. Mining, quarrying, metallurgy, and mineral products, will be placed along the southern passage, and the space between them and manufactures will be occupied to a great extent by agricultural implements. Jewellery, and the greater proportion of silks and velvets, with lace, embroidery, and other light and fancy wares, will be placed, as far as practicable, in the galleries.

The preparations of the ground for the erection commenced in August last, and the first castings for the iron columns were delivered on the 14th of September, but the time taken in building was about four months.

The number of exhibitors who first applied for space in the building were 8,209; but later applicants, who were disappointed, will exhibit their wares in a miniature "Crystal Palace," erected in the vicinity.

Three areas are fitted up for refreshments, where anything may be had, with the exception of spirituous compounds, at a very reasonable charge.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

In order to carry out the self-supporting principle of the Exhibition, the Commissioners have resolved upon the following scale of charges, with power, should experience during the Exhibition render it requisite, of making modifications, of which due notice will be given.

Season Tickets, for Gentlemen, 3*l.* 3*s.*; for Ladies, 2*l.* 2*s.*; not transferable. The first day Season Tickets only will be admitted. On the 1st and 3d days 1*l.*; 4th day 5*s.*, and the same rate for the succeeding seventeen days. On the 22d day the prices as follows, in continuance: Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, each week, 1*s.* Fridays, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and Saturdays, 5*s.* No change given at the doors.

It has been asserted, on good authority, that Police from all nations will be in attendance at the Exhibition, in their various national uniforms, to guard against the depredations of foreign sharpers, to whom they may be known.

Objects of Great Attraction.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. Open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Sept. 7th to May 1st; hours, 10 to 4, and May 7th to Sept. 1st, 10 to 7; Free. The foundation of the British Museum originated with the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who, during a long period of practice as a physician, had accumulated the largest collection of objects of natural history and works of art of his time. These he directed should be offered after his death, which took place in 1753, to Parliament. The offer was accepted. In 1754, the mansion in great Russell-street, then known as Montague House (having been the residence of the Dukes of Montague), was purchased as a repository for the whole. Between 1755 and 1759 the different collections were removed into it, and it was determined that the new institution should bear the name of the British Museum. There are twelve miles of book-shelves in this Museum, and at the top of the Grand Staircase are galleries divided into four distinct parts, each part containing, 1st, the Botanical Museum; 2d, the Mammalia Gallery; 3d, the Eastern Zoological ditto; 4th, the Northern Zoological Gallery; and 5th, the Northern or Mineral ditto.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MUSEUM, East-India House, Leadenhall-street. Saturdays, 11 to 3. Free. Eastern Curiosities of a highly interesting character; trophies, paintings, manuscripts, ivory carvings, and many specimens of British ingenuity.

MISSIONARIE'S MUSEUM, Bloomfield-street, Moorfields. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. March 25 to Sept. 29, 10 to 4; rest of the year, 10 to 3. Free. A judicious collection of objects of Natural History; also ornaments of feathers, idols, &c., from the countries which have been benefited by the heroic exertions of the Missionaries.

SURGEON'S MUSEUM, Lincoln's-Inn Fields. The first four days in the week, 12 to 4. Admission by Member's order. Curious and valuable anatomical subjects, collected by the celebrated John Hunter; purchased by Government, and given to the College of Surgeons. Closed in September.

ROYAL INSTITUTION MUSEUM, Albemarle-street. Daily, 10 to 4, by Member's order. Specimens of minerals, chiefly British. This institution was established by Charter in 1800, enlarged and confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1810.

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Scotland Yard, Whitehall. Daily, April to Sept. 11 to 5; rest of the year, 11 to 4. Member's order. Models of ships, statues, images, paintings, &c., collected by British officers. There is a room exclusively devoted to articles from China.

GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Craig's Court, Charing Cross; 10 to 4. Trifling to attendant.

SAULL'S MUSEUM, 16 Aldersgate-street. Geological. Thursdays, 11 o'clock. Free.

SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13 Lincoln's-Inn-Field's, every Thursday and Friday in April, May and June, 10 to 4. Free; by previous application at door, or by letter for tickets.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Nov. 1 to April 30, 10 to 5; May 1 to Sept. 10 to 6. Free. The Gallery is nearly 500 feet long; it consists of a cen-

tral portico of eight Corinthian columns in front, and two in depth, ascended by steps at each end, at an elevation of eight feet from the ground. Established in 1823, when 49,000*l.* of the public money was laid out in paintings, many more have been since added. Closed for six weeks from the middle of September. The VERNON GALLERY was removed from here to Marlborough House, Pall Mall, where the superb paintings of the late donor may be viewed. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Free.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Picture Gallery. Order granted by application to the Lord Chamberlain.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Trafalgar Square. Daily, 10 to 7. 1*s.* The Royal Academy was established in 1768, under charter of George III; was first holden in Pall Mall, and remained for many years at Somerset House. There is a good model gallery, and the students draw also from the living subject. Open in May and closes in September.

ROYAL SOCIETY, Somerset House. A valuable collection of Paintings. Trifle to attendant.

KING'S COLLEGE, Somerset House. Anatomy and Curiosities. Member's, or Student's, order.

SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall. Daily, 9 to dusk. 1*s.* Open all April, May, June, and July, with the works of Artists generally, in oil and water-colours. Founded in 1824.

ST. JAMES'S GALLERY, 58 Pall Mall. Daily, 9 to 6. 1*s.* A collection of the English, Flemish, Italian, and Dutch Schools, including Titian's Venus.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, 52, Pall Mall. Daily, 10 to 5. 1*s.* Founded, under royal patronage in 1805, for the encouragement of British artists. The sculpture in front represents Shakspeare, accompanied by Painting and Poetry.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, 309 Regent-street. Daily, 11 to 5½, and 7 to 10½. 1*s.* This institution is one of the most interesting exhibitions in the metropolis. Among the most popular objects at present exhibited are the atmospheric railway, diving bell, &c. Music in the afternoon and evenings. Closed on Saturday evenings.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, 5 John's street, Adelphi. Daily, except Wednesday, 10 to 2. By Member's order. A society to promote useful inventions. The models, machines, Barry's paintings, &c., will repay a visit. Established 1753.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 53 Pall Mall. Daily, 9 to dusk. 1*s.* Open all April, May, June, and July, with water-colour drawings only.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Somerset House. Free.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Somerset House. Free.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN, Somerset House; every Monday, 1 to 3. Free

ABNEY PARK CEMETERY, Stoke Newington. Free.

BLIND SCHOOL, St. George's Fields. Free.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Newgate-street. A fine collection of Paintings and Dining Hall. Free.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield. Student's order.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner. Student's order.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Wellington-street, Southwark. Medical Museum. Free.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas-street, Borough. Medical Museum. Free.

DIORAMA, Regent's Park.—Open from 10 till 6. Admission 1s. Children under 12 years of age half price. Visitors should not leave London without paying a visit to this popular place of resort, where the magnificent pictures of Mount *Ætna*, and the Castle of *Stolzenfels*, are made to appear as if the visitor was taking a natural survey. Truly a gorgeous spectacle.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park. Daily, to 10 to 4½, and 7 to 10½. 2s.

COSMORAMA, 209 Regent's-street, 10 to dusk. 1s.

GUILDHALL, King-street, Cheapside; 11 to 3. Good collection of Paintings. Trifle to attendant.

MANSION HOUSE, 11 to 3. Trifle to attendant.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park. Daily, 10 to dusk. 1s. Belonging to an association of gentry, who some years ago united to form this establishment, with a view of rendering the public more familiar with the various classes of animal life.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Manor Place, Walworth. Daily. 9 to dusk. 1s. This is another collection of animals most extensive and curious. The grounds realise all that imagination can picture of beauty in an English Garden. In summer there are feasts, fireworks, &c.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S BAZAAR, Baker-street, Portman-square. Daily. In summer, 11 to 10; in winter, 11 to dusk, and 7 to 10. 1s. Public characters, living and dead, modelled in wax with great skill, dressed in appropriate costume. Also a separate exhibition, containing many interesting articles belonging to the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, and his favourite generals.

BAZAARS:—PANTHEON, Oxford-street, where there is also a choice collection of pictures and an aviary. A very amusing lounge. Some BAAZAR, Soho-square, the first one established in London, and as a place of fashionable resort has ever ranked high in public estimation. BURLINGTON ARCADE, Piccadilly; KING-STREET BAZAAR, Portman square, Oxford-street; LOWTHER BAZAAR and ARCADE, in the Strand; and PANTECHNICON, Pimlico,

CHINESE JUNK, Temple Bar pier, Essex-street, Strand. A very interesting specimen of naval architecture from the Celestial Empire. 1s.

THAMES TUNNEL, Rotherhite and Wapping, was commenced in 1825. executed by Sir I. K. Brunel, and opened in 1843. It is a solid mass of brick-work 37 feet wide by 22 high; it has two archways, with a path-way 13 feet wide. The entire length is 13,00 feet, and the thickness between the vault of the Tunnel and the Thames above 15 feet. It cost 446*l.* Toll, one penny.

In addition to the Exhibitions and Amusements enumerated above, there are various other means of recreation, though not of a kind so intellectual, where a Stranger may pass his evenings pleasantly in wit-

nessing the versatility of talent displayed at many places of public resort, and acquiring a knowledge of the habits, character, and conduct of the denizens of the Metropolis. We will mention a few of the most entertaining character—for to particularize all would be beyond our limit.

The Casinos, in Windmill-street, Haymarket; Holborn; and the Lowther Arcade, Strand, are frequently resorted to, as affording much delight to the lovers of Terpsichore. The Garrick's Head, Bow-street; Evan's, Covent Garden; the Cider Cellars, Strand; Dr. Johnson, Fleet-street; and Discussion Hall, Shoe Lane, Fleet-street, provide much entertainment in singing and discussions, at a moderate cost. To these may be added the various Concert Rooms (which are of a mixed character, and to discover them the Stranger will have no difficulty), where much is seen and heard calculated to excite the risible faculties. Many other attractions are continually placed before the public, but of too changeable a character to notice here.

Theatres.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, Haymarket. Open from February to August. Doors open at half-past seven; performance at eight. Admission: Stalls, One Guinea; Pit, 8s.; Gallery, 5s.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden. Open from February to August. Doors open at half-past seven; performance at eight. Admission the same as at Her Majesty's Theatre.

DRURY LANE, Bridges Street, Covent Garden. Doors open at half-past six; performance at seven. Admission: Dress Circle, 5s.; Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.

HAYMARKET THEATRE, Haymarket. Doors open at half-past six; performance at seven. Admission; Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Galleries, 2s. and 1s.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, St. James's. French plays. Open from January to July. Admission: Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.

PRINCESSE'S THEATRE, Oxford-street. Doors open at half-past six; performance at seven. Admission: Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE ROYAL LYCEUM, Wellington-street, North, Strand. Doors open at half-past six; performance at seven. Admission, Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No half-price to any part.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand. Doors open at half-past six; performance at seven. Admission: Dress Boxes, 5s.; Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

OLYMPIC, Wych-street, Strand. Doors open at half-past six; performance at seven. Admission: Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 6d.

STRAND THEATRE, Strand. Doors open at half-past six; performance at seven. Admission: Stalls, 4s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

SADLER'S WELLS, New River Head, Islington. Doors open at half-past six; performance at seven. Admission: Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE, Blackfriar's Road. Doors open at six; performance at half-past six. Admission: Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Gallery 6d.

VICTORIA THEATRE, New Cut, Lambeth. Doors open at six; performance at half-past six. Admission: Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d.

CITY OF LONDON THEATRE, Norton Folgate, Bishop's-gate-street. Doors open at half-past six; performance at seven. Admission; Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE, Church-street, Paddington. Doors open at half-past six; performance at seven. Admission: Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Tottenham Court Road. Doors open at a quarter past six; performance at a quarter before seven. Admission: Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 8d.; Gallery, 4d.

ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch. Doors open at a quarter past six; performance at a quarter before seven. Admission: Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d.

ROYAL PAVILION THEATRE, Whitechapel Road. Admission: Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster Bridge Road. Doors open at half-past six; performance at seven. Admission: 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.

Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, of a very superior character, frequently take place in the many large buildings, interspersed throughout London, suitable for that purpose, which are duly announced in the newspapers, or other public means.

We have mentioned the existing prices to the Theatres, and other places of amusements, but it is very probable that, during some part of the summer, when the influx of visitors will be great, some of the present charges will be increased.

The Tower of London,

This attractive spot to the visitor lies to the eastward of London, and is situated at the extreme end of Thames Street. This was anciently a palace, and is separated from the river by a convenient wharf. The extent of the Tower is 12 acres and 5 roods. The exterior circuit of the space, which was formerly a moat, is 3156 feet. On the wharf is a terrace where on State holidays and in times of war, when victories are gained, is fired the cannon in honour of the occasion. The fortress is entered by a drawbridge. Within the walls are several streets and various buildings, the principal of which are the Church, the White Tower, Ordnance Office, Horse Armory, the Grand Store House, &c. Among the curiosities will be found the different Towers, the residence of former kings—Beauchamp Tower (where Ann Boleyn was imprisoned) and the Bloody Tower (where Edward VI. and his brother were smothered) are most curious. The Spanish Armory: where will be seen the spoils of the Invincible Armada, and the thumb-screws which were used to extort confessions from the English during the Catholic supremacy. In this room Ann Boleyn was beheaded. In the Royal Train Artillery Room will be seen one of the first invented cannons. The Horse Armory is crowded with equestrian statues of most of the deceased kings, dressed, on their respective chargers, in a complete suit of armour. The Jewel Office is very interesting. Here will be seen the Imperial Crown, with which Her Majesty was crowned; the Golden Globe, which is placed in the Sovereign's right hand before the coronation, and the Golden Sceptre. Also St. Edward's Staff, which is borne before the Sovereign in the coronation procession; the Salt-seller of State, which at the coronation is placed on the royal table;

the Sword of Mercy, which is carried before Majesty between two swords of justice—Spiritual and Temporal; a grand Silver Font, which is used at the christenings of the royal issue; the Crown of State, which is worn by the Sovereign in Parliament; the Crown which is placed before the Prince of Wales in Parliament, to shew he has not yet come to it; the Golden Eagle, which contains the Holy Oil for anointing the kings and queens of England; and several other relics equally interesting. Independently of these jewels, which are of inestimable value, the precious stones and plate in this office is computed at not less than two millions sterling. There is also a Chapel, where will be seen several monuments of an historical interest. The entrance to the Tower is free, but the admission price to the Spanish Armory, Train Artillery, and Horse Armory is one shilling; the price to the Bloody Tower, (where is likewise seen an exhibition of shell-work and the model of the Pagoda at Kew) is sixpence.

Monuments and Statues.

THE MONUMENT, Fish Street Hill.—This noble monument is of the fluted Doric order, and was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in commemoration of the Great Fire of London, which occurred in 1666. The height of this column is 202 feet. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 till sunset. Admission, 6d.

THE DUKE OF YORK COLUMN, St. James's Park. A plain Doric column, surmounted with a colossal bronze statue of the Duke of York. The height of the column is 124 feet; figure, 13 feet 6 inches. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 12 till 3. Admission 6d.

THE NELSON MONUMENT, Trafalgar Square.—This column is of the Corinthian Doric order, standing on a pedestal, having on its four sides bronze *basso relievo* of Nelson's four principal engagements, viz: St. Vincent, Copenhagen, Nile and Trafalgar.

STATUES.

HENRY VIII. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield. **EDWARD VI.** St. Thomas's Hospital and Christ's Hospital. **QUEEN ELIZABETH.** St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street. **CHARLES I.** Charing Cross. **CHARLES II.** Soho Square. **JAMES II.** Whitehall Garden. **WILLIAM III.** St. James's Square. **GEORGE I.** Grosvenor Square. **GEORGE II.** Greenwich Hospital. **GEORGE III.** Cockspur Street. **GEORGE IV.** Trafalgar Square. **WILLIAM IV.** King William Street, London Bridge. **QUEEN VICTORIA.** Royal Exchange. **DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.** Cavendish Square. **DUKE OF KENT.** Park Crescent, Portland Place. **DUKE OF BEDFORD.** Russell Square. **DUKE OF WELLINGTON,** Royal Exchange, Hyde Park, and Tower of London. **WILLIAM PITT.** Hanover Square. **CHARLES JAMES FOX.** Bloomsbury Square. **GEORGE CANNING.** Old Palace Yard, Westminster.

Ecclesiastical Edifices.

The British Metropolis contains more than seven hundred places of public worship, which exhibit as great a variety in their age and construction as in the several creeds that are professed. Of these the churches of the Establishment take the lead, on account of their magnificence and antiquity.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

We now call attention to this noble edifice, the site of which was once

the seat of the Roman Praetorian camp. In 1444 the wooden spire of the then existing church was struck by lightning, and at the great fire of London was totally destroyed. That great architect Dr., afterwards Sir Christopher Wren, was called upon to erect a new one, and the present building is the work of his genius. It is built of Portland stone, in the form of a Greek cross; over the space where the lines of that figure intersect each other is a stately dome, and on the summit of the dome is a beautiful lanthorn, adorned with Corinthian columns, and surrounded at its base by a balcony. On the lanthorn rests a gilded ball and cross, which crowns this part of the edifice. The dimensions within the walls is 510 feet, the breadth 250; the height, from the marble pavement to the top of the cross, is 340, and the circumference 2,292 feet. The diameter of the ball 6 feet; from the ball to the top of the cross 30 feet; the height from the vaults to the cross 404 feet, the height of the towers of the west front, 287 feet; the circumference of the clock dial 57 feet, and the length of the minute hand 8 feet. In the west area is a marble statue of Queen Anne, surrounded by four emblematical figures, representing Great Britain, France, Ireland and America. This church is adorned with three porticos, east, north, and south. The western one consists of twelve lofty Corinthian columns, which supports a grand pediment, and in this pediment is the history of St. Paul's conversion in basso relievo. Sir Christopher Wren himself laid the first stone July 21, 1675; and the building was completed in 1710, costing the nation 747,954*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* The interior is adorned by the statues and funereal monuments of those departed great men whose works in their day will last all ages. Dr. Johnson, the great lexicographer and moralist (whose statue was the first erected in the Cathedral), Howard, the philanthropist, Sir William Jones, a man well known for his extensive and multifarious erudition, and the immortal Nelson, whose remains were interred here on the 9*th* Jan. 1806. His tomb is beneath the pavement immediately under the dome. Near the north door, on the right hand, is a monument to the memory of the gallant Capt. Westcott, who fell in the glorious victory over the French fleet, by Lord Nelson, at the battle of the Nile. The captain is represented as dying in the arms of Victory, who, as she supports him, is placing a crown of laurel on his head. This group is on a pedestal, ornamented with bas reliefs, denoting the scene of action. In the front is a figure in a recumbent posture, representing the Nile, surrounded by a number of boys, emblematical of its various sources. The sphynx and palm-trees also indicates the Egyptian shore. On each side of the sarcophagus ships are represented in action. Opposite to this is one in honour of Captains Moss and Riou, who fell in Nelson's attack upon Copenhagen in 1801. On the south side are monuments to the memory of those naval captains Burges and Faulkner, the former is receiving a sword from the hands of Victory; the latter is receiving a crown of laurel, and is represented as dying in the arms of Neptune. Another allegorical monument to the memory of General Dundas (who died in the West Indies) is particularly striking: it is composed of a colossal statue of Britannia placing a wreath of laurel on the bust of the general. Britannia is also associated with Sensibility, in allusion to the object of our military exertions—a just and honourable peace. There is likewise a fine equestrian monument to the

memory of Sir Ralf Abercrombie. The general is represented as mortally wounded, dropping from his horse into the arms of one of his brave Highlanders, and below the fore feet of the horse is the body of a fallen foe. The monuments to Lords Collingwood and Cornwallis, and Generals Picton and Houghton, are also of an interesting character. In the vaults also repose the mortal remains of Reynolds, Barry, and Opie, in contiguous graves; the eloquent and sagacious Loughborough; the learned and pious Dr. Newton, Bishop of Bristol; the eccentric disciple of animal magnetism, Mainand; Samuel Whitbread, and others of inferior note. There are also worth notice conspicuous effigies of John Donne, D.D., the satirical author; Sir Nicholas Bacon, in full armour, Sir Thomas Heneage, also in armour, Sir Christopher Hatton, and others.

Descending to the vaults by a broad flight of steps, the visitor will see on the wall above the south-east window, the following inscription:

“Beneath lies Christopher Wren, the builder of this church, and of this city, who lived upwards of ninety years, not for himself, but for the public good.

“Reader, would’st thou search out his monument? Look around.

“He died 25th Feb. 1723, aged 91.”

In the open part of the Cathedral the stranger will be struck with the appearance of numerous tattered flags—the trophies of British valour. After examining all that is to be seen in the lower part of the Cathedral, the visitor has still to make the ascent to the summit to examine the interior of the vast dome, and to enjoy the magnificent views which the outside galleries furnish of this vast metropolis. The **WHISPERING GALLERY**, from the circumstance that the lowest whisper breathed against the wall on any part of the circle may be distinguished by an attentive ear on the opposite side, will also be an object of interest; and the scriptural paintings within the dome, with its visible decay; the Galleries, Chambers, and Library over the Consistory, are of import to the visitor. Over the Morning Prayer Chapel, at the opposite end of the transept, is a room called the **TROPHY ROOM**, from being hung round with various shields and banners, used at the ceremony of Lord Nelson’s funeral. In this room is kept the rejected model which Sir Christopher Wren first proposed to erect in place of the present structure. From the **Whispering Gallery** the visitor ascends to the **Stone Gallery**, from thence, if he has a steady head, to the **GOLDEN GALLERY** up to the **BULL’S EYE CHAMBER**, from whence he can look down upon the pigmies of the busy world beneath. From this point of elevation the visitor, with a trifling exertion, can mount to the **Ball**, which crowns the lantern. It is 6 feet 2 inches in diameter, and capacious enough to contain eight persons. The weight is said to be 5,600 lbs., and the **Cross**, which is solid, weighs 3,360 lbs. There is another descent, when reaching again the **WHISPERING GALLERY**, by the **Geometrical Staircase**, but is seldom used, unless by the curious in architecture.

The visitor can see the whole, or portion, of this gigantic edifice, and the following scale of charges will guide him in his survey:—To view the **Monuments and Body of the Church**, 2*d.*; the **Whispering Gallery**, and the two **Outside Galleries**, 6*d.*; the **Ball**, 1*s.* 6*d.*; **Library**, **Great Bell**, **Geometrical Staircase**, and **Model Room**, 1*s.*; **Clock**, 2*d.*; and **Crypt**, 1*s.*—costing 4*s.* 4*d.* to view the whole.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

This sacred edifice was, at one period, a Monastic establishment, and was called in Monkish Latin, *Westmonasterium*, hence the name of Westminster. Under the patronage of that sceptered Monk, Edward the Confessor, it was considerably enlarged, and finally surrendered by the Abbot and Monks to Henry VIII, who converted it into a Cathedral. We are indebted to the genius of Sir C. Wren for the present specimen of Gothic architectural beauty which distinguishes this building. This magnificent fabric is not only admired for its beauty by all Englishmen, but rendered precious and sacred from its being the resting-place for the remains of most of our kings, queens, warriors, poets, and statesmen, distinguished by genius, learning, and science. Westminster Abbey, like St. Paul's, is remarkable for its historical associations, and would require a large volume devoted to their history and present state, to give the stranger a just sense of their importance to the British Metropolis. The form of the Abbey is that of a Latin cross; its greatest length is 489 feet; the breadth of the west front 66 feet; the length of the cross aisle 189 feet; and the height of the roof 92 feet—the west end is adorned by two towers. The nave and cross aisle are supported by two rows of arches, of Sussex marble. The choir, from which there is an ascent by several steps to a magnificent alter-piece of white marble, is divided from the western part of the great aisle by two iron-gates, and is, perhaps, the most beautiful choir in Europe. In this choir is performed the coronation of the kings and queens of England. The curiosities of Westminster consist chiefly of twelve chapels, at the eastern end of the Cathedral, with their tombs, which are seen in regular order, from the south to the north end, dedicated to twelve Saints, in which are deposited the ashes of Edward the Confessor, Henry VIII., Edward I. and his Queen, Eleanor, Henry V., &c. Opposite to the chapel of St. Benedict is a wooden monument to the memory of Sebert, King of the East Saxons, the founder of the first church on this site. There are many monuments in this Cathedral, one of several deserving particular notice. It is that to the memory of Captains Harvey and Hutt, who fell in the memorable engagement of the 1st June 1794: this is particularly attractive from its allegorical signification. Opposite to this is a very handsome one to the memory of Captain Montague, who fell in the same engagement, possessing also the same attractive features. At the southern extremity of the cross aisle stands some monuments to the memory of several of our eminent poets, for which reason it is called "Poets' Corner." There are to be found the names of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Johnson, Milton, Dryden, Butler, Thomson, Gay, Goldsmith, &c.: there is also on that spot the tombs of Handel and Garrick. Some of the more remarkable monuments in the south aisles are those of Dr. Watts, W. Hargrave, Esq., Capt. James Cornwall, &c. At the west end of the Abbey are those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, Dr. Meid, Sir Charles Wager, the Earl of Chatham, &c. On the north side of the entrance into the choir is the monument of Sir Isaac Newton, and at a short distance is that of Earl Stanhope. Certain models of buildings, the towers at the north and west end of the church, and the prospect from one of the western towers, are the remaining objects which are worthy of attention. Lord Mansfield's monument is also particularly deserving of notice. The prospect from the western tower is more beautiful and

picturesque, though less extensive than that from St. Paul's—the West end of the town, and its environs, the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, St. James's Park, the Gardens of the Queen's Palace, the extremity of Piccadilly and Hyde Park, with the Serpentine River, and the distant graves of Kensington Gardens, presents a varied and picturesque view towards the west. On the other hand, the Houses of Parliament, the Bridges of Westminster, Hungerford and Blackfriars, with the broad expanse of the Thames, and Somerset House on its banks, and St. Paul's towering pile, together with the light Gothic steeple of St. Dunstan's in the East, present a panoramic prospect of a noble and interesting nature. North of the Abbey once stood the Sanctuary, where criminals of a certain description flew for refuge, and the south side, where the alms of the Abbots were distributed, is remarkable as being the spot on which the first printing-press ever used in England was set up, and here, in 1474, Caxton printed the *Game and Play of Chess*, the first book ever printed in England. The entrance to the Abbey is opposite the House of Lords. Attendants are in waiting to show visitors the chapels, from nine till six every day, except Sundays, at a charge of sixpence for each person. The Poets' Corner, the nave, and north transept, are free at all times.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS, situated close to Trafalgar Square, is remarkable for a very noble portico, the design of which was taken from the ancient temple of Nismes, in France.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE WEST, Fleet Street; ST. CLEMENT'S DANES, Strand, built by Sir Christopher Wren; ST. MARY-LE-STRAND, Strand; THE TEMPLE CHURCH; ST. SAVIOUR'S, Southwark; ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook; ST. JAMES, south side of Piccadilly; CHAPEL ROYAL, Whitehall; ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square; and ST. MARY'S, Lambeth, are also attractive. Several other churches in London merit attention besides those we have named, though not in so eminent a degree. Most of our churches have spacious vaults beneath them; but the Intramural Bill, which comes into operation in July next, will serve to abolish these great nuisances of contagion.

The following are the principal Catholic Edifices:—Catholic Cathedral, St. George's Field's, opposite Bethlehem Hospital; Catholic Chapel, Moorfield's; and Catholic Chapel, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Houses of Parliament.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—This gigantic edifice is a beautiful specimen of all that is magnificent both in Art and Sculpture. It was commenced in 1839, and still progresses under the able superintendance of C. Barry, Esq., R. A., and when completed will stand unequalled in this and any other country. From the river it presents a frontage of nearly a thousand feet, and will cover an area of about nine acres. The Victoria Tower (her Majesty's entrance) will be 370 feet high, and the building will contain eight official residences; there being in the whole between five and six hundred distinct apartments, amongst which will be a Chapel for Divine Worship, formed out of the crypt of old St. Stephens. That portion of the building allotted to the Peers has been occupied by them during the last three Sessions, but the Chamber of Representatives will not be finished for their reception till after Easter. The Victoria Lobby is not open to visitors, but tickets to

view the House of Lords and Peers' Lobby can be obtained at the Lord Great Chamberlain's office, adjoining the House of Lords, in Abingdon Street, every Wednesday during the Session of Parliament, which will admit Strangers on Saturday, between ten and four o'clock.

The old Houses of Parliament, with its blaze of gilding, carvings, coloured decorations, &c., possess much attraction, and Strangers may obtain an admittance by procuring a Member's order, or, during the recess, the payment of a small fee to those in charge of them.

WESTMINSTER HALL.—This was built by William Rufus in 1097 for a banqueting hall, who in 1399 gave a "house warming," and feasted 10,000 persons. Its length is 270 feet, 90 feet high, and 74 feet broad. Parliaments were formerly held here, and now trials before a Court of Peers generally take place. It was on the top of this Hall that the heads of Cromwell and Ireton, taken from their graves and placed on poles, were exhibited to the public gaze.

Legal Establishments.

Several Courts of Law form a range on the west side of Westminster Hall. They comprise the Court of Chancery, the Vice Chancellor's Court, the Court of Common Pleas, Exchequer, and Queen's Bench. free access to all.

THE TEMPLE.—These buildings are so called from its being once the residence of an order called Knight's Templars, in the reign of Henry II. It was likewise the chosen spot for the residences of most of our geniuses of literature—Dr. Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, &c. The buildings are old-fashioned and irregular, with two distinct titles—the Inner and Middle Temple. The principal entrance is from Fleet-street; at which point will be seen a quaint looking edifice, known as being once the residence of Cardinal Wolsey. In each Hall of the Temple are many Royal and Legal portraits, of much interest to the visitor. There is also a pleasant Garden and a Church, in which latter place will be seen many monuments to the memory of departed greatness.

LINCOLN'S INN, Chancery Lane.—This is next in rank to the Temple. Here was the site of Friar House, where the friar preachers congregated for devotion. It was once the residence of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln—hence the title. In this Inn is a noble building, erected in 1844; it contains a splendid Dining Hall, 120 feet long and 45 feet wide, with an extensive library. Also a handsome chapel, built by Inigo Jones.

GRAY'S INN, Holborn, receives its name from a family of that name who bequeathed it to the Students of Law. It has a Hall, Chapel, and Library, which rival each other in architectural commonness. It has a spacious garden attached.

SERGEANT'S INN, Chancery Lane; consists of two courts of rather mean appearance.

CLIFFORD'S INN, adjoining Serjeant's Inn; formerly the residence of Lord de Clifford. It has two courts and a small garden.

CLEMENT'S INN, Strand, is supposed to have derived its name from a spring of water in its vicinity, called Clement's Well. It has a handsome Hall, and in the centre of a small garden is the statue of a naked Moor, supporting a sun-dial, presented to the Society by Holles Lord Clare.

NEW INN, Wych Street; an appendage to the Middle Temple, and boasts the honour of having educated the great Sir Thomas More.

LYON'S INN, Wych Street; an appendage to the Inner Temple.

STAPLE'S INN, Holborn; formerly a mart for merchants to exhibit their "staple" commodities.

FURNIVAL'S INN, Holborn; once the city residence of the lords of Furnival.

BARNARD'S INN, Holborn; belonging to Gray's Inn, named so after Lionel Barnard, whose residence was here.

THAVIE'S INN, Holborn; deriving its name from John Thavie, who bequeathed the property to the Society of Lincoln's Inn.

Government Offices.

WHITEHALL, Parliament Street.—This site was once occupied by York House, the residence of Cardinal Wolsey, who presented it to Henry VIII., where his courtiers passed much time in the sports of tilting, bowling, &c. Charles I. was decapitated on a scaffold erected in front of this building, and it is remarkable that Charles II. first took up his residence at Whitehall after the restoration. Several magnificent buildings are in this neighbourhood, and occupied as town residences for ministers and the nobility.

HORSE GUARDS, &c.—All affairs connected with the War Department are transacted at the Horse Guards, and lower down, on the same side, is a long range of beautifully built houses, used as the offices of the Foreign, Colonial, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Privy Council, Board of Trade, and the Treasury, whose office faces the parade in the park. Opposite the Treasury is Guidor House, where the Commissioners of Woods and Forests transact business.

[Great improvements are contemplated in this neighbourhood, calculated to render its appearance one of the most attractive localities in the metropolis. It is intended to pull down that pile of dwelling-houses standing between King Street and Parliament Street, with the view of embellishment and giving to Westminster Abbey an open frontage.]

The Admiralty offices, where the Navy business is conducted, is an antique looking building situated on the right of the Horse Guards. The Ordnance Office is situated in Pall Mall, where the extensive Civil service is transacted, with their branch offices in the Tower. The Board of Control is in Cannon Row, Westminster, where, besides the ordinary routine, the affairs of the British Empire of India are under their direction.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand.

This is one of the most spacious and palace-like looking buildings in the Metropolis. It was erected in 1549 by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who despoiled several churches and chapels to afford materials for the structure. It has been the residences of royalty and foreign ambassadors, and in 1774 was altered and changed into Government offices. It is a spacious quadrangle, and has on the south front, overlooking the Thames, a very fine terrace. The whole is 800 feet long, and 340 feet wide. The quadrangle court is 340 feet long, and 210 wide. The windows are of the Doric order and adorned with pilasters, pediments, and entablatures. On the key-stones of the Archers, Ocean, and eight of his principal tributary streams are exhibited emblematic masks in *alto relievo*. Over the doors leading to the

Royal Academy and Society of Antiquaries are busts of Michael Angelo and Sir Isaac Newton. There are several Societies in this place, which are mentioned in our list of attractions. Here also are the Tax and Navy Offices, and the Offices of the Receiver-General for Stamps, Duchy of Cornwall, Privy Seal, Surveyor of Crown Lands, Victualling, Signet, and many others, in which several hundred clerks are employed.

THE MINT, Tower Hill.

A handsome Grecian structure, where the coin of the realm is struck. Open from 10 till 4. Admission by tickets, granted by the Master of the Mint, or Deputy Masters.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street.

A fine large stone building, and is a great agency house, through which the Government pays the greatest portion of its creditors. The Bank of England was established in the year 1694; the Goldsmiths being the first regular bankers, under the title of the "Governor and Company of the Bank of England." A guard of soldiers are lodged in the Bank for its protection. Strangers are admitted during the hours of business, which are from 9 till 4. There are several other private banks in this locality, Lombard Street being famous for them.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

An extensive building, where an extraordinary amount of business is done. As an instance of its magnitude we may mention that during last year the receipts were, including England and Dublin, 2,165,349*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; and the salaries of the Postmasters, officers, clerks, &c., amounted to 260,426*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* The Money Order Office is situated in Aldersgate Street. Open daily from 10 till 4.

EXCISE OFFICE, Broad Street.

Conducted by Commissioners who decide upon all cases of fraud connecting with the Revenue. Open from 9 till 3.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Lower Thames Street.

This is an immense large stone building, and was built in 1814 on the site of a former Custom House destroyed by fire: the long room is 190 feet long, 66 wide, and 55 feet high. The number of clerks, searchers, and other officers of the establishment, is about 2,000. There is a beautiful terrace fronting the Thames, which is open at reasonable hours, from which a good view of the numerous steamers and vessels can be obtained.

Commercial Edifices.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—This structure exhibits a handsome portico of eight Corinthian columns, supporting a tympanum richly sculptured, emblematic of the commerce of the world. The columned area is a mart where the stock-jobbers speculate upon the funds, and win and lose thousands of pounds in an hour, according to the nature of the news they receive respecting the funds. A statue of Queen Victoria rests in the centre of the area, as if presiding over their speculations; and in front of the building is an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. Lloyd's Coffee House is situated at the east end, and is noted for the great amount of business done in commercial and maritime insurances. Capel Court adjoining is an apauage to the Exchange in its monetary transactions.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark Lane; COAL EXCHANGE, Lower Thames Street; AUCTION MART, Lothbury; COMMERCIAL HALL, Mincing Lane; TRINITY HALL, Tower Hill; EAST INDIA HOUSE, Leadenhall Street; CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, are all noble buildings where the greatest amount of business, embracing almost the Globe, is transacted.

Palaces.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, is the town residence of the Queen. The principal architectural front is the garden one, and is 345 feet in length.

LAMBETH PALACE has been for many ages the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury; it was originally built by Bishop Baldwin in 1189, and in 1292 was rebuilt by Boniface.

KENSINGTON PALACE is the birth-place of the Queen. The palace and grounds may be viewed at most times by application on the spot.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, St. James's Park, was originally an hospital for lepers, and founded before the Norman Conquest.

WINDSOR.—The state apartments are open gratuitously to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 11 and 4. Tickets obtained in London at Ackerman & Co., Printsellers, Strand.

Parks.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

The "lungs of the British Metropolis," as our our parks were not empty termed by a British senator, are the Londoner's gardens and pleasure grounds. This park presents a picturesque combination of sylvan beauty and elegance. On the north side of the parade, within a *chapeaux de frieze* fence, is a piece of Turkish ordnance, which was taken by the British troops at Alexandria, in Egypt; and on the south side is a grand mortar, which was cast in the French camp, during the siege of Cadiz, in the last Peninsular war; it is 8 feet long, and will throw a shell the distance of three miles. It is mounted on a bed of metal weighing 16 tons, with several allegorical devices, and an appropriate inscription—immortalizing the victorious Duke who won it. This park, is of an oblong form, in an extent of 83 acres; was formerly a marsh-enclosed by Henry VIII., and enlarged by Charles II.

GREEN PARK.

A large open piece of ground, in an extent of 71 acres, which was converted from meadow land into its present form by Charles II. It commands a beautiful view, and has a reservoir belonging to the Chelsea Waterworks, and leads direct to

HYDE PARK.

This park is a favourite rendezvous, and the noted spot where the aristocracy take their rides, frequently presenting a *coup d'œil* of British wealth and luxury. It is about 387 acres in extent, and derives its name from the Manor of Hyde, given in exchange for other lands to Henry VIII.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

This park was tastefully laid out by the Queen of George II. It is a daily resort of the fashionables, and in the months of June, July, and August, a band of the Life Guards play in the afternoon twice every week. The extent of these gardens is 290 acres.

REGENT'S PARK.

The extent of this park is 403 acres, well laid out and ornamented with a piece of water. This locality is particularly conspicuous for the magnificence of its buildings, its villas, and ornamental terraces. At the north end is situated the Botanical and Zoological Gardens.

VICTORIA PARK.

This park is approached by Bethnal Green, and situated in Brompton Fields. Its extent is 160 acres.

Bridges.

LONDON BRIDGE.—The first pile was driven in 1824, and the first stone on the Surrey side was laid in June 1829; the first stone on the City side was laid Dec. 28, 1827. It was opened by William IV. on the 1st Aug. 1831.

SOUTHWARK IRON BRIDGE commenced in 1814, and opened in March 1819, and cost 800,000*l.* The weight of the iron alone is 5,508 tons. Toll 1*d.*

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE was opened in the year 1770, at a cost of 152,840*l.*

WATERLOO BRIDGE was begun in 1800, and opened on the 18th June 1817. The bridge, approaches, &c., cost a sum considerably above 1,000,000*l.*, besides a loan from Government of 60,000*l.*

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE; this crosses the Thames from Hungerford Market to Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth. Toll ½*d.*

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE was begun in 1738, finished in 1750, and cost 389,500*l.* It is now about to be removed.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE was opened in 1816. Toll 1*d.*

Important Miscellanies.

Every morning throughout the year, about ten o'clock (weather permitting), a pleasing spectacle is displayed on the parade behind the Horse Guards, by the Household troops; who afterwards adjourn to the Palace Yard, St. James's, where the Stranger will be gratified with a concert of martial music.

The Thursday before Whit-Sunday the charity children of the Metropolis unite and attend Divine Service at St. Paul's Church, to the number of 6,000 and upwards, forming a very interesting sight.

OMNIBUSES.—The passenger traffic in London by Omnibuses is so tremendous, as a proof of it we mention the following calculation:—Omnibuses running daily, 3,000; horses, 30,000; expense of horses, 1,769,800*l.*; wear and tear of omnibuses, at 6*l.* per annum, 180,000*l.* Each omnibus travels, on the average, 60 miles per day. Government duty, at 1½*d.* per mile, amounts to 393,750*l.* The 30,000 omnibuses traffic, through the various thoroughfares, is computed to carry 6,000,000 passengers per week, or 300,000,000 per annum. The number of men employed is 11,000.

Taking the whole of London, including Greenwich Hospital, there are 491 charitable Institutions, exclusive of local endowments and trust parochial and local schools and auxiliaries. These charities annually disburse, in aid of their respective objects, the extraordinary amount of 1,764,732*l.*, of which upwards of 1,000,000*l.* is raised annually by voluntary contributions, the remainder is from funded property, &c.

There are 16 Police offices in the Metropolis, besides the Civic Buildings of the Guildhall and Mansion House.

SAM'S COFFEE HOUSE AND HOTEL,

NO. 302, STRAND, LONDON,

(CORNER OF NEWCASTLE STREET, AND OPPOSITE THE STRAND THEATRE.)

SAM'S Coffee House and Hotel will be found the most convenient resort in London for Travellers and Visitors from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Channel Islands, being within five minutes walk of all the Theatres and Places of Amusement; near most of the Public Buildings, Inns of Court, Bridges, Steam Boat Piers, &c.

In addition to the moderate charges which characterizes SAM'S COFFEE HOUSE, there will be found every means of acquiring information pertaining to London (combined with a comfortable home), so essentially necessary to a Stranger during the Great Exhibition.

SAM'S COFFEE HOUSE and HOTEL stands in a direct line of communication to the "Crystal Palace," where Omnibuses continually pass to and from that universal rendezvous and the principal Railway Stations.

GLASS ENGRAVING.

(ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS).

H. ROGERS beg to acquaint the Public that he has made such arrangements in his Establishment as to enable him to execute orders suitable to the times.

DEVICES, CRESTS, COAT-OF-ARMS, LETTER-WRITING, and Glass Engraving of every description, executed with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch,

MEDICAL MEASURES always on hand, either Wholesale or Retail. Shipping Orders punctually attended to.

Business Premises, No. 6, Furnival's-Inn Place, Holborn.

JERSEY.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSE AND RESTAURENT.

G. SCOTT, PROPRIETOR.

VISITORS to this really beautiful Island will find every accomodation and convenience, compatible with the well-being and comfort of the Stranger, at this old established house, where moderate charges for BOARD and LODGING are made according to each separate demand, or by other terms suiting to the visitor.

The COMMERCIAL COFFEE ROOM is well supplied with London and the Island newspapers.

Private families are also provided with Genteel Furnished Apartments in one of the most healthy localities in the Island, with every comfort and convenience required, at very reasonable charges.

MADAME TUSSAUD.

The magnificent full-length **PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY** (painted with her gracious permission) by Sir George Hayter; **H. R. H. Prince Albert**, by Patten; and **George the Fourth**, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, are now added to **MADAME TUSSAUD and SON'S EXHIBITION**, Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square, Oxford Street. Admission, 1s. New Napoleon Rooms and Chamber of Horrors, 6d. extra. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10 o'clock.

THE ORIGINAL DIORAMA,

REGENT'S PARK.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA.

Now exhibiting, **MOUNT ÆTNA**, in Sicily.

This picture is seen under three aspects, viz: **MORNING, EVENING**, and an **ERUPTION!** Painted by M. Diosse (pupil of M. Daguerre), and

THE

Castle of Stolzenfels,

ON THE RHINE,

(Where her Majesty Queen Victoria was entertained by the King of Prussia, in 1845), with its environs, at **SUNSET** and during a **THUNDER STORM**. Painted by Nicholas Meister, of Cologne.

Admission, One Shilling. Children under twelve years half price. Open from ten till six.